The Washington Times.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1901. THE HUTCHINS BUILDING

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE Subscription by Mail-One Year: DENING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY \$6.00 MORNING AND SENDAY..... EVENING AND SUNDAY

Monthly by Carrier: MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY. Fifty cents MORNING AND SUNDAY Thirty-fire cents EVENING AND SUNDAY. Thirty-five cents THE TIMES COMPANY. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week end i September II, was as follows: day, September 21.....

Dally average (Sunday, 20,810, excepted)., 43,987

A Tale of Two Admirals

Nearly every American living today will remember the joy which flooded the country when Admiral Sampson, who had arrived off Santiago after Admiral Cervera had surrendered to Commodore Schley, sent his misleading and contemptible despatch to the Navy Department announcing the victory. That message read as follows:

"The fleet under my command offers the nation as Fourth of July present the destruction of the ntire Spanish fleet. It attempted to escape at 30 this morning.

9320 this morning.

"At 2 the last ship, the Cristobal Colon, and run ashore sixty miles west of Santiago and hauled down her flag.

"The Vizcaya, Oquendo, and Maria Theresa were forced ashore, burned, and blown up within twenty miles of Santiago. The Furor and Pluton were destroyed within four miles of the fort.

Pinton were described and two wounded. En-"Our loss is one killed and two wounded. En-eny's loss amounted to several hundred from gun-fire and explosion. About 1,300 prisoners are takfire and explosion. About 1,300 prisoners are tak en, including Cervera. "The man killed was George H. Ellis, yeomat of the Brooklyn."

Originally it was Sampson's evident intention to suppress the fact that the one man killed on our side was killed on the Brooklyn, as will appear later. It is not to be wondered at that the receipt of this "Fourth of July present" from "the fleet under my command" should have made the country ring with praise of Sampson. On the strength of his careful suppression of the vital fact that he was not present during the engagement, it is not strange that President McKinley should have cabled him. You have the gratitude and congratulation of the whole American people," or that his friend and political backer, Secretary Long, should have tele-"You have maintained the glory of the American Navy." Neither President nor Secretary dreamed that Sampson's way of maintaining "the glory of the American Navy," had been to ignore the report that Cervera was preparing for a sortle which probably would be attempted on the morning of July 3, and early on that morning to the flagship New York from the fighting force and steam behind the horizon, where he remained until the battle had been fought and won by Commodore Schley.

When the humiliating truth developed a day later, we all remember the universal popular rage it provoked. The American public might have forgiven Sampson for his absence from the scene, and accepted his own excuses for it, if he had been man enough to accept the situation, and to tell the truth about it. But he did not. He attempted in every way possible to create the impression that the victory was his personally and in his despatch he did not so much as mention the name of Comodore Schley, who commanded, and to whom Admiral Cervera surrendered.

Sampson's suppression of the truth

er, Commodore Schley sent Lieutenant Sears ashore to report to the Navy Department. Shortly after he arrived at the cable station he was overtaken by Lieutenant Staunton, of Admiral ampson's staff, who stopped Commodore Schley's despatch, and substituted the famous, or infamous, one with which the country is familiar, to its eternal disgust. Mr. Sears demurred to being shut off, but Mr. Staunton reentitled, under navy regulations, to make reports to the Government save through the channel of the "commander-in-chief," that officer being present -after the fighting and danger was all over. Mr. Sears did induce Sampson's man to add the paragraph to the "Fourth of July" message, acknowledging that the one sailor who was killed belonged to the Brooklyn. The message which Commodore Schley intended to forward to the Navy Department, but which was suppressed by Sampson's orders, read as follows:

"Secretary Navy, Washington, D. C., United States of America:
"Spanish squadron came out of Santiago Harbor this morning, July 3, at hair-past nine, and were all captured or destroyed in a running fight to the westward of about three and one-haif hours.

if hours. "Very few casualties in our fleet. Ellis, chief recomm, killed, and one man wounded on the Brooklyn. Reports from other ships not in yet.

"The commander-in-chief new superintending transfer of prisoners from the tristobal Colon, which surrendered to the Brooklyn and Oregon at a quarter past one p. m. Victory complete. Details later. tails later.

Several water tight compartments (of) the ooklyn filled with water. Probably pierced strained.

SCHLEY."

Here was a modest, business-like report of actual facts and occurrences, without a word of self-praise or bombast. If that message, instead of the vainglorious and currish despatch of Sampson had gotten on the wire before Sampson's messenger arrived to stop it, the country would have known what really had happened, although it still would have required a day for it to learn that the "commander-in-chief" had not appeared until after the last Spanish ship, the Cristobal Colon, had surrendered to the Brooklyn and the

The two despatches-the false one and the true-are fairly representative of them. Let our readers compare them and decide which is most likely to have been written by the officer who fought the battle-and won it.

New York and Chienco.

New York is deriving considerable satisfaction from the deferring of the scheme which, if carried out successwould make Chicago an ocean port. There is nothing surprising in this, for as foreign trade is now distropolis naturally feels a little nervous over every project that is designed to

ple, the eight months of 1901 show an increased export of wheat from the United States of more than sixty-three million bushels over the same period of last year. Of this total New York gained only about one-tenth. Computed by percentages, the country at large increased twenty-six per cent, while New York gained only nine per cent.

As The Times has heretofore observ ed, New Yorkers need not feel discouraged on this account. It is inevitable that as the country develops in its most remote parts there must be a wider distribution of its trade, and twenty seaports can scarcely fail to increase their proportion, compared with that of one port, even though it be so favorably located as is New York. There is no apparent danger of that city losing its pre-eminence very soon, if ever, al-though as the other ports increase its proportion of the total will be less.

At this time it does not appear that there is any probability of Chicago's becoming a very formidable rival of New York in ocean commerce. There are too many natural obstacles in the way of the great lake city to make its competition a very serious matter to those that are situated upon the ocean front. The ships passing from Chicago to the ocean must, of necessity, use long stretches of artificial waterways. These must either be very large and enormously expensive, or the vessels must be comparatively small. As the size of ocean steamers is being steadily and rapidly increased the vessels using the canals would all the time become smaller by comparison, and this is a disadvantage to be reckoned with. Then the passage through the canals would be slow and expensive, while the

tolls would also be heavy.
Upon the whole, while Chicago can send good-sized ships to the sea, she never can do it as quickly, as easily, and as cheaply as New York can. It may be said that the freight charges from Chicago to New York under present conditions would offset the increased expenses of the waterways to the sea. To a certain extent this is true, but it is a less important matter than at first appears. There are also freights to be pald in getting the produce to Chicago before it can be started on its ocean journey, and being once loaded upon the cars it costs much less in proportion to take it right on to New York The cost of transferring and storage is saved, and freight charges are relatively less for longer distances than for

shorter ones, Of course New York does not want any such competition, whether large or small. But as the matter stands neither city need do much worrying. New York's commercial position seems to be reasonably secure, while even without any direct ocean navigation, Chicago's destiny unquestionably is to be one of the world's greatest cities.

President Roosevelt's Policy. If President Roosevelt's purposes are correctly foreshadowed in the news reports, on two points his policy will be commendable.

First, it is said that he intends to retain Pension Commissioner Evans in hs present position. In saying this, The political considerations, there was any especially cogent reason why Mr. Evans should have been appointed in the first instance, or that there are not other equally good men for the office. But we think there is an eminent propriety in retaining him because of the nature of the attack to which he has been subjected. The charge made is that he has been narrow and illiberal in his inter-pretation of the pension laws. This is simply another way of saying that he enstrues the laws as they are written, which is exactly what he ought to do. Every honest pensioner on the roll ought to sustain him in this course, for nothing could tend more strongly to bring the pension system into disrepute did not end here. After the battle was than for the belief to gain ground that way, in order to let in doubtful claims. There is, in truth, a widespread feeling that this policy has already prevailed to some extent, and the ever-increasing length of the pension list in a measure justifies the feeling.

General Sickles admitted that five per cent of the pension claims filed were fraudulent. In view of his position, we may safely conclude that the percentage is considerably larger, for of course he only referred to those the fraudulent character of which was known. Aside from this, the pension laws are liberal even to the point of being javish, and there would be manifest impropriety in making them still more so by loose and slipshod interpretation. The complaints made with reference to Mr. Evans' conduct of the office go a long way toward proving that he is the right man in the right place.

It is also stated that the President is opposed to any reduction of the representation of Southern States on account of the partial disfanchisement of the blacks. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of certain measures intended to restrict negre suffrage, cutting down the representation is not the proper remedy. It tends to the injury of the disfranchised as well as those who still have the right of suffrage. Every man, woman, and child in a State is interested In having the Commonwealth fully represented, no matter who does the vot-

We grant that a partisan amendmen to the Constitution provides for a reduced representation where the male suffrage is limited, but it has never been enforced in any State, North or South, and it never ought to be. It stands directly opposed to the whole theory of representation, which has always been based upon population and not upon the number of voters. The amendment was never intended to secure equality of representation. The amendment was adopted, as before stated, with a strictly partisan purpose. It was greatly to President Mc-Kinley's credit that he looked with disfavor upon any scheme of reducing Southern representation, and it is to be hoped that President Roosevelt is accurately reported as taking the same

view of the matter. American Corn in Europe

The recent report of Mr. Alfred A. Drsula, Consul at Liege, on the subject of corn consumption in Europe, and more especially in Belgium, is exceedingly suggestive in its bearing upon the possibilities which lie in the future with reference to that ceresl. Corn, as is well known, is a highly nutritious grain. tributing itself, our commercial me- and is capable of use as a food product in many different ways. With some people it is less palatable than wheat n traffic from its present but, as in the case of the tomato, the The country, as a whole, is liking for it increases with use, which gaining in commerce much more rap-idly than New York is—notably so in the matter of export trade. For exam-art of preparing it for food. The large-

ly increased consumption of it in Europe, and notably in Belgium, clearly indicates that it is rapidly making its way into popular favor.

Since 1891 American exports of Indian corn have increased from a little less than thirty-one million bushels annually to more than two hundred and nine million bushels. In other words, the exports are now nearly seven times as great as they were ten years ago. Of seventeen million bushels goes to Europe. Belgium consumes more in proportion than any other European coun-

try. The density of its population is such that the country can only produce about half of the feedstuffs required. Some forty million bushels of wheat and twenty million bushels of corn are annually imported. Of the wheat we furnish about one-fifth, while of the corn we supply more than one-half, Belgium uses about three bushels of

corn for each person living in the country, while throughout the rest of Europe, the consumption is not much more than half a bushel per capita. upon a continent where vast numbers of people are notoriously ill-fed, and where in large areas even famines are some parts of Europe wheat bread is a luxury, while to many millions of people it is practically unknown as food. The price places it above their reach. They must live on cheaper foods, and this opens up a great possible demand for American corn. European consumption having increased sixfold in ten years, and being now only a little more than half a bushel per capita, it would seem as if our exports of the cereal might be multiplied almost inof more or less frequent occurrence. In

This is a matter of the very greatest importance to the United States. We are in the habit of regarding wheat and cotton as our two greatest crops, because we export more of them than of any others. But the fact is that under normal conditions our corn crop is very much more valuable than either of the two named. There is a failure fully to appreciate the kingship of corn because so much of it is used at home, but in real value it wears the crown, nevertheless. What is more, there is no rea son why it should not also become our greatest export staple, if proper effort s made to bring its real merits home to the European people.

The advance which has been made

during the last ten years has been mainly the outgrowth of a movement inaugurated in 1888 by Col. Charles J. Murphy, as special commissioner of the Agricultural Department. Both the Government and private individuals can do much in the way of showing the hungry poor, and even many who are not so poor, that corn is a most valuable food product. This being done, it will be hard to draw a line of limitation upon our corn trade. We produce about three-fourths of the world's entire crop, and our corn belt is almost as distinct tively pre-eminent as is the cotton area of the South. If the rest of Europe con sumed as much corn per capita as Bel glum does, and we furnished the same proportion of the whole, it would mean the annual sale of seven hundred and fifty million bushels of American corn to the people of that Continent, and the value could scarcely be less than five

All but two countries entitled to repre sentation have selected delegates to the Pan-American Congress at the City of Mexico. These are Honduras and the Dominican Republic. They will be rep-resented, however. The American and States travel to Mexico by a special train from Washington. The State Department entertains high hopes regarding the good that probably will be accomplished by the Congress in promoting arbitration as a means of settling difficulties between the States of this hemisphere and in fostering better trade relations.

erate call the "short sport" about Thomas Lipton. He is as cheerful and confident as ever, notwithstanding the fact that his admiring fellow countrymen. since Thursday's performance, have been laying odds against the Shamrock. Columbia stock was never so high as at present, and public confidence in her ability as a defender is nearly absolute Nevertheless, it may be misplaced. Sir Thomas says that all he wants is a stiff breeze. It would be a pity if, at this sea-son of the year, he could not be accommodated off Sandy Hook.

It is reported that the steel workers at Bellaire, Ohio, have decided to secode from the Amalgamated Association. They did not return to work on President Shaffer's order declaring the strike off, and are represented as being very indigwill go back to the Bellaire plant on Mon-That event will very nearly mark the last of the steel strike.

Loyatt's scouts have had another distime a detachment was surprised at Eland's Kloof, and Colonel Murray, com manding, was killed. The Boers got away with a fifteen-pounder gun. This action, though small in its way, will intensify the feeling of uneasiness in England con cerning the South African war, Small Boer successes are occurring incessantly and there are no British gains to balanc

An interesting attempt of Admiral Sampson to appear by counsel at an en-quiry in which, according to the judge dvocate, he is not concerned was sum speaking for the Court. Of course, the application could not be granted, but how like Sampson it was to

PERSONAL.

The jewelry of the Sultan of Johore who has been staying in Baden-Baden, is huge ruby and diamond rings set in sil-ver, six on each hand, a diamond solitaire like a chandeller drop and waistoat but-tons encrusted with precious stones. Lloyd Tydings, of Talbot, Md., becam boatman at \$3 a month on Chesapeak Bay when he was a boy of nine. At seventeen he was a captain. He went "back to the land" and is now a Republic can candidate for the Legislature.

The French novelist Jules Verne has lost his eyesight completely.

The Grand Duke Friedrich of Baden completed his seventy-fifth year on Sep tember 9. Next year he will have ruled half a century. He has always been a be-liever ir. German national union, and was the first among the potentates assembled at Versailles on January 18, 1871, who pro-posed a "Hoch" to the German Emperor.

September 7 was the birthday of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. His official career has been for the most part spent in the British War Department, for with the exception of the time when he was Chief Secretary for Ireland, in 1884-85, he has been either at the War Office, in which thirty years ago he begrn as Financial Secretary, and in which in the last two Liberal administrations he was Chief Secretary of State, or else in the Admiralty, where from 1882 till 1884 he was secretary. Bir Henry was sixty-five years old this year. the exception of the time when he was

FOREIGN TOPICS.

A prominent Norwegian writer while returning home with his wife recently was grossly insuited by a student who was under the influence of liquor. Next day the student apologized, but the litterateur refused to accept the apology unless the offender should tender it in person next day, dressed in a heavy fur cat, fur exports are now nearly seven times as cape, and sealskin boots, which the great as they were ten years ago. Of author's messenger brought him. Prompt-the quantity exported, all but about ly at 12 next day the too boist-rous stuly at 12 next day the too botst-rous stu-dent set out in the almost tropical heat to the professor's house, dressed for an arctic climate. No cabman would drive him, so he walked, followed by a jeering crowd. Arrived at the author's residence he was ushered into the study, where he was compelled to partake of the profes-sor's hospitality in the shape of three huge steaming glasses of hot whisky and water. More dead than alive the student returned wiser than he set out.

The British Parliament has quite a brary of unwritten laws governing legislators. The most peculiar one of all is that which forbids a member of the House of Commons raising both feet from the floor at one and the same time. A member may sit resting only one foot the other must be on the floor. But this old rule is excepted in the case of front benchmen.

sleep and dream, he may not snore, or else his peaceful reverie will be disturbed

Major General Gribsky, Military Governor of the Amur region, who was im-mediately responsible for the massacre of several thousand peaceable Chinese at Blagovestchensk and the surrounding country last year, has been appointed Governor of the Province of Archangel, which, for a man of his rank, is regarded as a sign of official disfavor. It is not believed, however, that it has anything to do with his connection with the mas-sacre. The investigation ordered by the Czar into this deed was suddenly stopped by orders from St. Petersburg, after it had reached an advanced stage. General Gribsky acknowledged his immediate re sponsibility, but declared that the blame sponsibility, but declared that the blame lay at the door of others, as he merely carried out orders. At this point further investigat in was stopped, and the whole question was allowed to drop. The appointment of General Gribsky to Archangel is understood in the Amur region to be his punishment for having failed to ascertain anything whatever of the movements of the Chinese troops, who constructed trenches and armed them almost opposite to his official residence, and were thus enabled to create a panic throughout the whole Amur region, which might have cost Russia the loss of the province, if the Chinese had known how to avail themselves of the situation. But they were afraid to press their advantage, and their inertness enabled the Russians to retrieve the situation.

The question of irrigation is one that has long occupied the anxious attention of the Indian Government, which has now appointed a special commission, with Sir Colin Scott Moneries as President, to eximine and report upon the whole subject Special instructions have been drawn up in which the commissioners are told that in their consideration of proposals for erned not so much by the cost as by the amount of benefit and protection to be secured. The irrigation works hithertosecured. The irrigation works hitherto constructed by the State have on the whole proved directly remunerative; but the recognized programme of works of this kind is now approaching completion, and the great storage works required for the extension of irrigation to the tracts most exposed to famine must necessarily be more costly, and therefore less remunerative than the completed works which draw unfailing and perennial supplies from the great rivers of Northern and Southern India. As regards new works, therefore, the main question is to be whether the charges for interest and maintenance will be too high a price to pay for the protection against famine which they are certain to afford. A large part of the attention of the commission will be devoted to districts where cuitivation has always been exceedingly precarious, and famine, where millions of inhabitants are involved, is a very costly business.

paid to petty details and red-tapism by the German Government is being told by the Continental papers. At Thorn, in embellished with many seals and Government stamps, was pasted on the wall of the railway station. It looked formidable the railway station. It looked formidable—more so than it really was—for it announced the sale by public auction of three lemons. The porters on the line had found three lemons at liberty in a freight car, and, with an honesty more than admirable, they turned them over to the authorities. The stray lemons were duly advertised for the time required by Jaw, and, as no owner appeared to claim them, they were sold at auction. The price brought was its prennigs, or about 4 cents, a trifle under the market figure.

The "London Mail" has been delving despite British protests against taxation the English people are better off that other European countries. The "Mail" follows up its statements with the follow

Take the Italians, for example. Their accumulated taxes are a positive night-mare. An Italian pays away in taxes 22 per cent of his earnings, compared with the Britisher's 9.3. The population of Italy is 10,000,000 less than that of Great Britain, and yet the income tax in the former country is made to produce as much as in the United Kingdom.

"An even more striking comparison is that between Pussia and Italy. Russia has a ppoulation of 93,000,000; Italy has only 30,000,000, and yet the total amount of the income tax is the same in both countries. Italy has a debt of £500,000,000, which is growing at the rate of £14,000,000 a year. The only way the Italians can escape the taxation is to emigrate, and this they are doing in considerable numbers.

France has £20,000,000 more taxes than Britain. Each inhabitant pays ils a year more than anyone lucky enough to be living in the United Kingdom. Moreover, an Englishman's earnings are greater than those of a Frenchman. The latter devotes 13.5 per cent of his income to maintaining his country.

13.6 per cent of his income to maintaining his country

"The German is much better off than his Galile neighbor. He pays in taxes nearly 30 shillings a year less, or only 10.4 per cent of his carnings. Another proof of the prosperity of Great Britain is that, whereas each subject of the Fatherland contributes £1 a year less to the revenue than an Englishman, he really parts with 1 per cent more of his wages.

wages.

"Hollanders are more heavily taxed than Britishers. Substantial taxes are imposed on such necessaries as sugar, sait, soap and beef. The result is that each resident in the country of canals must needs set aside 15.1 per cent of his income to a ret the requirements of the national expenditure."

The Pacific Cable,

(From the New York Herald.)
Direct cable communication with our new possessions in the Pacific is necessary in peace, imperative in war.

Suggestions that a submarine

should be laid to Hawaii and the Philippines heretofore have been malais that pines heretofore have been malary that Congress should construct it or subsidize a company for that purpose.

The Commercial Pacific Cable Company, however, has been incorporated to do this great work with its own capital, asking nothing from the Government but the same landing rights granted to cable lines touching the Atlantic coast.

It is a great boon to American shippers and traders to be assured that they will be enabled to communicate directly with the Far East instead of sending messages, as at present, by way of Europe—and at greatly reduced coat.

MISSIONARIES AND LOOT. The Very Interesting Statement

the Rev. Gilbert Reld, D.D. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES: Since the relief of the besieged in Peking no feature of the Chinese question has attracted such wide attention through the along with many others, has passed criti cism on my views concerning loot, as well as on my own conduct in the matter, I

write, not for the purpose of explaining away actual facts, but to help in the understanding of real circumstances. Now, I do not claim perfection, even as a missionary, nor do I believe that missionaries ought necessarily to be more perfect than others; but I trust I am not se black as I am painted. Owing to much unctuous cant and mis-

representation in the criticisms on loot, I wrote last March to the "North China Herald" an ironical confession intended as a burlesque. It was understood in China, but from what I have seen in American papers, my attempts at humo fell as flat as Mark Twain's latest mis Without going into any lengthy defence

will say this much: The three houses from which I secured my "spoils of war were those of high officials implicated in the Boxer uprising and imperial attack Everything in these houses was officially confiscated, and what I secured was with the consent of such authorities as a French general, the British Minister, and our American officers. Under these circumstances I have no qualms of con-science in what I did. I firmly believed that all such men ("despicable wretches"), who nearly encompassed our massacre, should be punished, and I did what I could to point out to the authorities where these guilty men had lived. This was "the now and then" of my looting. All my denunciations have been huried only at the guilty ringleaders, and, so far as I know, justice allows no leniency in dealing with such.

At the same time, I never lost my sympathy for those who were really in-nocent. Hence, in the section under American administration, where I have lived for six years, I favored the of only two or three houses, while hun-dreds of my neighbors kept me busy in securing for them protection against indiscriminate looting. I have banners and tablets presented by Chinese as tokens of their appreciation for what I did for plaint of the kind of looting which I com mended. I live in a house which the against looting. He has provided the fur-niture and has wanted no rent, though intend to compensate him for his kind-

Taking cases of looting in themselves my conscience would heartly condemn many of them; but when I consider the circumstances, and view the matter as a whole, I am forced to relterate the statement made in the "Forum" for July of wrong it was in the war, "not in the in cidental result of the collection of spoils." I contend that looting was a form of punishment, without which the officials and people of Peking would again be likely to undertake the task of exterminat ing all foreigners in China. As it is, they will not attempt it again very soon, cer-

tainly not in Peking.
One should remember that war was in progress, and we were still in the enemy's country. Peking never surrendered, as it did in the war of 1860, but had to be capnot a case of peacefully entering a friend-

did in the war of 1860, but had to be captured by the loss of many lives. It was not a case of peacefully entering a friendly city on a mission of preaching the gospel. War, with its sad and horrible incidents, had begun and had to be carried on. I regret that such things must happen. I very much regreted that I was among the wounded lying in the hospital, while it was being shelled from the palace grounds. The imperial Government brought on the trouble, and we, caught in the trap, had to do many things contrary to our usage and professions, if we and those dependent upon us were to be saved.

The war was a most anomalous one. Not merely were imperial troops engaged in the stack, but thousands of the people were among the combatants. The Government and city may be said to have joined the Boxers, whose one aim was our death. In this sense there were few in the city who were properly non-combatants. Peking, as a whole, suffered for complicity in crime.

Circumstances certainly modify the right or wrong of an action. Legitimate looting in Peking in time of war may be lawless thieving in New York in time of peace. Missionaries in Peking, during the slege and after, had to do many things contrary to the usual custom and spirit of missions. They became volunteer soldiers, carrying the rifle, pointed at their fellow men. They built barricades and dug mines. They worked on Sunday as on week days. They devised plans for sending messengers through the lines, weaving for them strange things to say—felschoods in fact—should they fall into the hands of the imperial troops or the Eoxers. They Joined in helping on measures to kill. They prayed like the Psalmist for the destruction of their enemies. In many ways, according to the letter of the law, the Decalogue was broken. Beyond a doubt they offended the proprieties of an ordinary and placid life.

One missionary, in fact, during the slege, was appointed chairman of "the loot committee." Instead of saying that the missionary was no part of the war and was criminal if he did

was much in the war—rather more than he wishes to be again.

While I acknowledge that interpational law has regulations against looting in war, I yet know of no war down to the present time where in case of capturing a city, which refused to surrender, the enemy suffered no loss of property, either through official orders or one's non-official good pleasure. In the civil war, even where towns and people surrendered, there was sacking and burning, by permission of distinguished commanders. One general in the allied forces in Peking applauded for his condemnation of looting, yet furnished his headquarters from a wealthy family friendly to foreigners, and at the present writing the family has received no compensation. It is really received no compensation. It is really most difficult to apply international law to a great many features of the anomal-ous war and peace of the last year or

to a great many features of the anomalous war and peace of the last year or two.

How forgiveness, meekness, non-resistance—great principles of the Christian teachings—are to be applied to times of war, bloodshed and widespread collision I do not attempt to expound in a single paragraph. It is clear, if the interpretation of some home critics had been followed, that all of us foreigners in Peking should have handed ourselves over to the Dowager Empress and her hordes of Boxers and, in loving charity, quietly allowed ourselves to be cut to pieces. The blowing up of the Maine flung Christian America into a war of "humanity"—and revenge—but the barbaric butchery of over 200 of our own flesh and blood in north China—far away from the scenes of war—is met by the namby-pamby sentimentality, "How good a thing is persecution." I may be wrong in my theology and ethics both, but I am thoroughly convinced that Christianity, that the holy law of high heaven, does not mean leniency to such lawless officials of the Chinese Government as hurried on the uprising which closed the nineteenth cennesse Government as hurries of the un-nesse Government as hurried on the un-rising which closed the nineteenth cen-tury. Let the multitudes of China be helped in love, but let justice, stern and relentless, be meted out to those who spurn the right and trample on law. "It must needs be that offences come, but were to that man by whom the offence cometh!"

wee to that man by whom the offence cometh!"

It has been affirmed by some that if American civilians, after the slegs, needed anything for themselves or for the Chinese dependent on them they could have been supplied from the American commissariat As a matter of fact, the American army found it hard to look after itself. The troops went "foraging" for several weeks, and when they began to purchase supplies they accepted such help as mine more than once. I made arrangements with three Chinamen to go some distance from the city to bring in sheep, cows, fowl and vegetables to supply the troops as well as ourselves. The only time I went "foraging" I paid the bill, and at a pretty good price, too. The first shops opened to trade in our part of the city were those for whom I secured passes. For three weeks my Chinese friends almost supplied the wants of the Presbyterium Mission. The little which we could get from the American commissariat was obtained with considerable difficulty. Though I had only one change of cloth-

ing. I was told by the quartermaster, "We only supply ourselves and the legation. If you are in need, it is your own fault. You shouldn't have been in Peking. We are not here to look after mission-

tries."

The three correspondents who were most severe in their condemnation of coting had no compunction of conscience in purchasing from the "loot auctions" at the British Legation. It is interesting to not that when they were called upon to pay they presented checks which, myseriously, have been dishonored at the sank.

My conclusion is: Let the friends of China, real or assumed, not wait for war to begin to rreach, but in times of peace do all in their power to prevent war by inculcating principles of mutual helpfulness, justice and generous intercourse.

GILBERT REID.

Peking, China, August 25, 193.

DUTY REDUCTION FOR CUBA.

Coffee and Machinery for Making Sugar and Brandy Affected.

General Wood, Governor of Cuba, pro mulgated yesterday a formal order of the War Department, by direction of the President, making a reduction of 50 per cent in the duty to be collected on all machinery for making sugar and brandy and for agricultural purposes imported into Cuba during the twelve months commencing October 1.

The same order repeals the special re-cate of \$3.40 per 100 kilos allowed on coffee ming into Cuba from Porto Rico. This rovision was found necessary owing to he fact that Brazilian coffee was being hipped from New York to Porto Rico and reshipped to Cuba for the purpose of avoiding the regular duty of \$12.15 per 100 kilos. The repeni of the Porto Rican pro-vision places coffee from Porto Rico on the same footing as that imported from

A special provision is also ordered alowing the entry of railroad material at per cent ad valorem when imported diect by a steam or street railroad company of Cuba within twelve months after the first of October. This railway material is limited to only such articles as are necessary to the running of steam or electric lines, and includes passenger paches, freight cars, locomotives, electric motors and dynamos, and machinery. in admitting agricultural machinery at a 0 per cent rebate of the 19 per cent ad valorem duty the order provides that the machines must be complete and must be imported in one sole shipment. It is authoritatively stated at the War Department that there will be no other

change in the Cuban tariff and that the Secretary of War will not approve the report made by the special board which convened in Cuba to revise the Cuban tariff. The decision not to revise the Cuban tariff was reached after a careful consideration of the question by Secre-tary Root, General Wood, and Fresident Roosevelt, it being their opinion that the time when the Cubans will be able to take charge of their own Government is so near at hand that it will be better to wait until then and allow them to promulgate

THE MANILA HEMP SCANDAL.

Investigation on Monday.

An informal conference was held yes-Cockrell and Hawley, of the sub-com-mittee of the Senate Committee on Mili-tary Affairs, which is to investigate the charges preferred by Major E. L. Hawks against Col. H. O. S. Heistand, Assistant

against Col. H. O. S. Heistand; Assistant Adjutant General.

Major Hawks was present, but owing to the absence of Senators Harris and Proctor, the other members of the committee, adjournment was had until Monday morning at 11 o'clock, when the investigation will be begun.

Colonel Heistand reached Washington yesterday morning from the Philippines, where he has been on duty. He conferred with Adjutant General Corbin in regard to the charges which have been preferred against him.

The charges are to the effect that Colonel Heistand referred to Judge Boyd, of the United States Circuit Court of North Carolina, at that time Assistant Attorney General; Adjutant General Corbin, Mr. Meiklejohn, then Acting Secretary of War, and the Acting Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Ailen, as being interested in a scheme to form a company to control the hemp output of the Philippine. cheme to form a company to control the temp output of the Philippine Islands. Colonel Heistand has entered a general

travagance that no ordinary Congress has travagance that no ordinary Congress has heretofore been able to resist. It has generally proved as fatal to the party in power as a deficit. And in addition to that, taxation beyond the legitimate needs of Government expenditure invariably results in injury to business by diverting large sums from the channels of trade. It produces a condition of industrial anaemia.—Anaconda Standard.

And so the map prepared under Sampson's directions is now admitted to be inaccurate by the navy clique. This is net the first thing prepared under his direction that was somewhat wide of the facts—there was Maclay's history and the famous "me-and-the-ficet" despatch.— Norfolk Pilot.

If anarchists all over the world stand together for the destruction of Govern-ment why cannot the Governments all over the world strand together for the de-struction of anarchy?—Indianapolis News. Counsel for Admiral Schley scored a he official chart showing the positions of the official chart showing the positions of the various ships throughout the Santingo battle were absolutely worthless as a rec-ord—an admission which the representa-tive of the Navy Department was con-strained to corroborate. This is not opin-ion but fact, and a rather awkward fact for Schley's enemies.—Portland Argus.

Merely by way of reminder, we take while unquestionably before the Court over which Admiral Dewey is now presid-ing, is also being impartially considered by the American people.—Philadelphia En-

The voluntary raising of wages in Fall River cotton mills will inspire courage and confidence among employers and em ployed in many a manufactory be Cape Cod and the Golden Gate, be Duluth and Galveston. Good tim here to stay.—New York Tribune.

It is very easy to understand why the South loved McKiniey. He loved his country, of which the South was a part. country, of which the South was a part He was partial to no section. No Presi-dent did more to bring about an era of good feeling. This section will always re-vere and cherish his memory.—Little Rock Gazette.

There is one trait in President Roose should be thankful, no matter how it may should be thankful, no matter now a may come to differ with him politically. He guards his health as few men whose life is of supreme value to their country are or have been in the habit of doing.—Prov-idence Journal.

President Roosevelt generally means what he says and acts the way he means. If the conclusions drawn from his expressions are warranted, and that we will ascertain at no distant day, the Republican party is going to experience a real warm time in its own household-Galves-ton News.

LATE LEGAL DECISIONS.

ember of a fraternal insurance soety took a certificate of life insurance, typose to his fiancee. At the time of his eath he was married, but had been living eparate and spart from his wife for sev-ral years. His flancec had no knowledge r information whatever that he was a arried man at the time she became married man at the time she became en-gaged to him. On his death the insur-ance fund was claimed by the fiances, and also by the deserted wife. On the hearing of the cuse judgment was rendered in favor of the finite, and on appeal this judgment was affirmed. It was contended on the part of the wife that, the deceased being at the time. being at the time a married man, the innece could not become engaged to marry him, and therefore was not a legal flancee. him, and therefore was not a legal flancee, and that such a relationship under the circumstances would be against good morals, and consequently illegal. But the court (Supreme Court of California) held that if any fraud or deception had been used in procuring the insurance in favor of the flancee the insurance company could have declared the policy void, and that the provision limiting the beneficiaries of a policy to those having an interest in the life of the insured is primarily designed to protect the insurance company, and may therefore be walved by it, as was done in this case, by its payment of the money into court. (Woodmen of the World vas Rutledge, 65 Pac. Rep., 1992)

The city council of Watervilet, N. Y., cting under its charter, which gives the ouncil power to enact ordinances to regpenal ordinance limiting the speed of street cars in the city to six miles an hour. On application of the railway company, Judge Chester of the Supreme Court granted an injunction restraining the granted an injunction reatraining the municipal authorities from enforcing the ordinance of the council on the ground that the ordinance was unreasonable and void in limiting the speed of the cars to only six miles an hour, as such speed is a detriment to the company and to the public service. In his opinion Judge Chester said: "The interests of the public require that cars in public atreets shall be low enough not to be dangerous to the safety of the person or property of those using the streets, and the convenience of the public requires them to be operated at as high a rate of speed as is commensurate with reasonable safety. " It is clearly shown that cars can be and have been operated with reasonable safety at twelve miles per hour."

Where an owner of property which was destroyed by fire had taken out a number of insurance policies on the same, each of which contained a "mortgage clause," making the insurance payable making the insurance payable to a mort-gagee of the property, and the full value of the property destroyed was paid to such mortgagee by some of the insurance com-panies, the Supreme Court of Georgia, in the case of Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society vs. Wellhouse, held that such owner thereafter had no right of action against another insurance company, even if before such settlement of the loss it may have been liable to him upon its policy.

One who, though acting in entire good 1. ith, illegally disposes of property be-longing to another, is held by the Supreme Court of Georgia, in the case of Clarke vs. Wheatley (39 S. E. Rep., 437), to be vs. Wheatiey (as S. E. Rep., 421), to be liable to account therefor; and if, under any circumstances, he has an equitable right to demand that his unauthorized disposition of such property be ratified, he must at least make a proper tender of the proceeds arising therefrom, and assume the burden showing that the value of the property was not greater than the amount realized therefor.

The fact that a promissory note sued on is not properly stamped, as required by the revenue act, is not sufficient to authorize the rejection of such a note as evidence, holds the Supreme Court of Ala-hama, in the case of Hooper vs. Whitaker (30 So. Rep., 35), unless it be shown that the omission to stamp it was with the intent to evade payment of revenue.

Under the laws of Vermont, Judge Wheeler of the United States District Court, in re Rooney (109 Fed. Rep., 901), holds that a wife's lands held by her under a deed without limitation, occupied by her family, and farmed by her husband, are not her separate property, and their products are assets of the husband's es-tate in bankruptcy.

In an action for breach of where the contract for marriage is proven the Supreme Court of California, in the POLITICAL COMMENT.

A big, fat surplus in the Federal strong box is always a temptation to riotous ex-

A bankrupt's liability for allmony, whether it had accrued at the time of filing the petition or accrued thereafter,

Upon the trial of one charged with the offence of using profane language without provocation, in the presence of a fethe case of they vs. State to S. E. rep. 408), holds that the accused may derend by showing that he was provoked to use the language by one other than such femaile, the sufficiency of the provocation being a question for the jury, under all the circumstances of the case.

While a notary public who is a stockholder and officer of a corporation has such interest in the conveyance as disqualifies him from conducting the separate examination and acknowledgment of the wife of a grantor to the mortgage of a homestead to said corporation, the Supreme Court of Alabama, in the case of National Building and Loan Association vs. Cunningham (36 So. Rep., 335), holds that such incompetency of the notary public before whom the acknowledgment was made, and who certified it, renders the instrument invalid only upon direct attack, and not when collaterally assailed, and in an action of ejectment by the mortgagor against the corporation to which the mortgage was made, and who purchased at the foreclosure sale, and claims the property, sued for under such mortgage, the invalidity of the mortgage by reason of the notary's incapacity cana homestead to said corporation, the Su-

A person guaranteed the payment of all goods purchased by a certain firm for a certain amount. The following month the firm dissolved, without notice to the guarguaranteed, and thereafter the continuing guaranteed, and thereafter the continuing partner purchased goods in the name of the former firm. Judge Thomas, of the United States District Court, New York, In re Clinque (109 Fed. Rep., 455), held that the firm was not dissolved as regards the vendor and the guarantor cannot escape liability on his contract by pleading a secret understanding between the individual partners, by which all liability was transferred to the one partner continuing in the business.

stance to be considered by the jury, and is not conclusive proof of the facts re-cited therein, holds the Supreme Court of Alabama in the case of Woods vs. Moten (IS So. Rep., 324)

The Present Duty.

The necessity of more stringent measures for the protection of our Presi-dents and against the anarchistic spirit which hates all government is emonarecord:

During the last thirty-six years the following Presidents have been elected:
Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Cleveland, Harrison McKiniey.
Seven in all, Three of the seven have been assassinated—only one less than half; one murdered President on an average in every twelve years!
Ruseian despotism has not so black a record as this of our Republic.
Does not this justify and make imperative the demand for stricter measures of protection and sterver measures of prevention and punishment?
The American people, with their casy habit of forgetting even tragedies quickly, must not neglect the duty put upon them by this latest crime. During the last thirty-six years the fol-